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ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To cut down the heating time of a wafer while reducing the pollution of a quartz window by a reaction gas by a method wherein the wafer is heated by a lamp from the mounting step of the wafer on a susceptor to the starting of the forming step.

CONSTITUTION: A wafer 4 is carried in from a wafer inlet and outlet 8 while the mounting part 13A of a rotary and lifting mechanism 13 is lifted to shift the wafer 4 to the mounting part 13A and then the wafer 4 is shifted to a

susceptor 2 by lowering the mechanism 13. The wafer 4 is heated by a lamp 5 through a quartz window 6 on a chamber 1 surface with a shutter 7 in open state from the shifting step of the wafer 4 on the susceptor 2 to the starting of the film forming step simultaneously being heated also by a heater 3 through the susceptor 2. Thus, the time until the vapor 4 reaches the film formation temperature can be cut down. Furthermore, the lamp heating step is to be stopped during the film forming step thereby enabling the pollution of the quartz window by a reaction gas 9 to be reduced.

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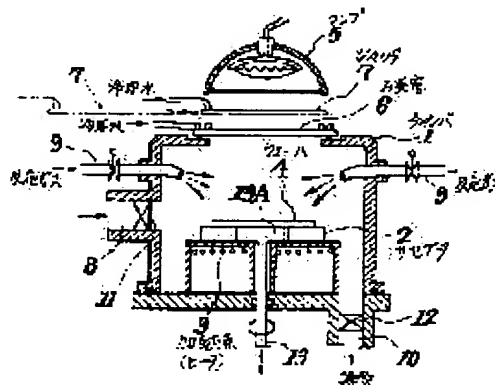
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## (54) METHOD AND DEVICE FOR FORMING SINGLE WAFER

## (57)Abstract:

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CONSTITUTION: A wafer 4 is carried in from a wafer inlet and outlet 8 while the mounting part 13A of a rotary and lifting mechanism 13 is lifted to shift the wafer 4 to the mounting part 13A and then the wafer 4 is shifted to a susceptor 2 by lowering the mechanism 13. The wafer 4 is heated by a lamp 5 through a quartz window 6 on a chamber 1 surface with a shutter 7 in open state from the shifting step of the wafer 4 on the susceptor 2 to the starting of the film forming step simultaneously being heated also by a heater 3 through the susceptor 2. Thus, the time until the vapor 4 reaches the film formation temperature can be cut down. Furthermore, the lamp heating step is to be stopped during the film forming step thereby enabling the pollution of the quartz window by a reaction gas 9 to be reduced.



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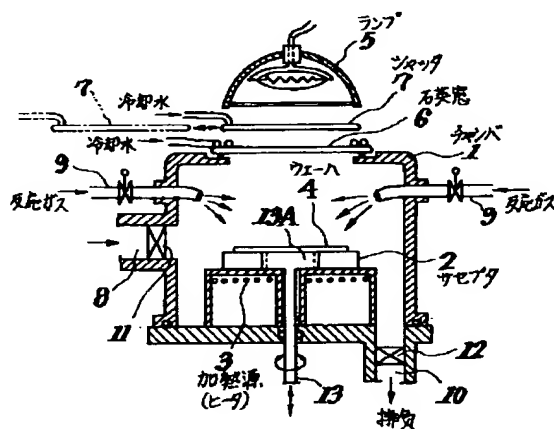
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(54)【発明の名称】 枚葉式成膜方法及び装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】 ウェーハの加熱時間を短縮し、反応ガスによる石英窓の汚れを軽減する。

【構成】 チャンバ1上面の石英窓6の上部にウェーハ4を加熱するランプ5を設置し、このランプ5と石英窓6間に、ランプ5による加熱を遮断するシャッタ7を開閉可能に設ける。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 チャンバ(1)内にサセプタ(2)を設置し、このサセプタ(2)の下方に加熱源(3)を設け、この加熱源(3)によりサセプタ(2)上に載置したウェーハ(4)をサセプタ(2)を介し低圧反応ガス雰囲気中で加熱してウェーハ(4)上に成膜する枚葉式成膜方法において、チャンバ(1)内のサセプタ(2)上にウェーハ(4)を移載してから成膜開始前迄、ウェーハ(4)をチャンバ(1)上部のランプ(5)によりチャンバ(1)上面の石英窓(6)を通して加熱し、成膜後はランプ(5)による加熱をシャッタ(7)により遮断するようにしたことを特徴とする枚葉式成膜方法。

【請求項2】 チャンバ(1)内にサセプタ(2)を設置し、このサセプタ(2)の下方に加熱源(3)を設け、この加熱源(3)によりサセプタ(2)上に載置したウェーハ(4)をサセプタ(2)を介し低圧反応ガス雰囲気中で加熱してウェーハ(4)上に成膜する枚葉式成膜装置において、チャンバ(1)上面の石英窓(6)の上部にウェーハ(4)を加熱するランプ(5)を設置し、このランプ(5)と石英窓(6)間に、ランプ(5)による加熱を遮断するシャッタ(7)を開閉可能に設けてなる枚葉式成膜装置。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、半導体製造に使用する枚葉式成膜方法及び装置に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】図2は従来方法及び装置の第1例の構成を示す説明用縦断面図である。図2において1はチャンバ、2はチャンバ1内に設置したサセプタ、4はウェーハ出入口8より搬入されサセプタ2上に載置されたウェーハ、11はゲートバルブ、14はチャンバ1内においてウェーハ出入口8のゲートバルブ11の付近に配置された反応ガス用ノズルである。

【0003】10は排気口、12はゲートバルブ、15はチャンバ1底面の石英板、16は石英板15の内側に形成された室間部に設けられた不活性ガスノズル、17はチャンバ1底面の石英板15を通してサセプタ2上のウェーハ4を加熱するランプ、18はこのランプ17を冷却する冷風流路、19はチャンバ1上面の石英窓6の内側に設置した石英ベルジャである。

【0004】この第1従来例は、ウェーハ出入口8よりウェーハ4を搬入してサセプタ2上に移載し、反応ガス用ノズル14より反応ガスを導入しつつ排気口10より排気し、かつ不活性ガスノズル16より不活性ガスを流しながら、ウェーハ4をランプ5、17により加熱してウェーハ4上に成膜している。

【0005】図3は従来方法及び装置の第2例の構成を示す説明用縦断面図である。この第2従来例は、ウェーハ出入口8よりウェーハ4を搬入し、回転・上下機構1

3の載置部13Aを上動させてこの載置部13Aにウェーハ4を移載し、これを下動することによりウェーハ4をサセプタ2上に移載する。チャンバ1内上部の反応ガス用ノズル14より反応ガスを導入し、排気口10より排気しながら、ウェーハ4をヒータ3により加熱してウェーハ4上に成膜している。

【0006】図4は従来方法及び装置の第3例の構成を示す説明用横断面図である。図4において1A、1Bは第1、第2チャンバ、20はウェーハ移載室、21はウェーハ移載機、22はカセット室、23はカセット出入口、24はカセット、25は予備加熱チャンバである。ウェーハ移載室20の周囲には第1、第2チャンバ1A、1B、カセット室22及び予備加熱チャンバ25が配置されている。26～30はゲートバルブである。

【0007】この第3従来例は、カセット出入口23よりカセット室22内に搬入されたカセット24よりウェーハ移載室20内のウェーハ移載機21により取出されたウェーハ4を予備加熱チャンバ25内に搬入して予備加熱し、この予備加熱されたウェーハ4を第1チャンバ1A内に搬入して上記第1、第2従来例と同様にサセプタ2上に移載し、サセプタ2上に移載されたウェーハ4上に成膜している。

## 【0008】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上記第1従来例にあつては、ランプ5からの熱を通す石英窓6が反応ガスにより徐々に汚れてきて加熱効果が低下するので、時々洗浄しなければならないという課題がある。

【0009】上記第2従来例にあつては、チャンバ1内のサセプタ2上にウェーハ4を移載してからウェーハ4をヒータ3により加熱する場合、ウェーハ4の温度が成膜温度に達する迄、多くの時間を要するという課題がある。

【0010】又、上記第3従来例にあつては、予備加熱チャンバ25を別に必要とするので、装置が大型になるばかりでなく、ウェーハ4を予加熱しても第1チャンバ1A内に移載する間にウェーハ温度が低下してしまい、スループットをあまり向上できないという課題がある。

## 【0011】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明方法は上記の課題を解決するため、図1に示すようにチャンバ1内にサセプタ2を設置し、このサセプタ2の下方に加熱源3を設け、この加熱源3によりサセプタ2上に載置したウェーハ4をサセプタ2を介し低圧反応ガス雰囲気中で加熱してウェーハ4上に成膜する枚葉式成膜方法において、チャンバ1内のサセプタ2上にウェーハ4を移載してから成膜開始前迄、ウェーハ4をチャンバ1上部のランプ5によりチャンバ1上面の石英窓6を通して加熱し、成膜後はランプ5による加熱をシャッタ7により遮断するようにしたことを特徴とする。

【0012】本発明装置は、同じ課題を解決するため、

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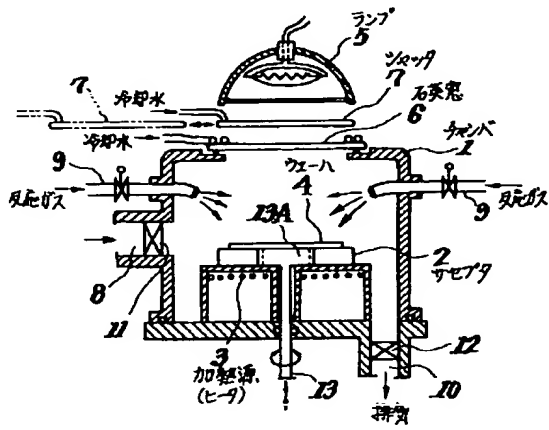
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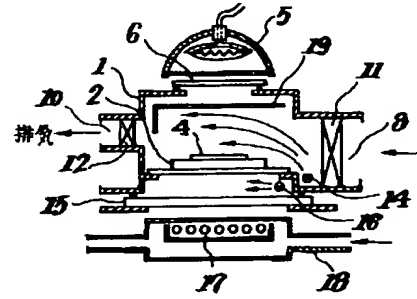


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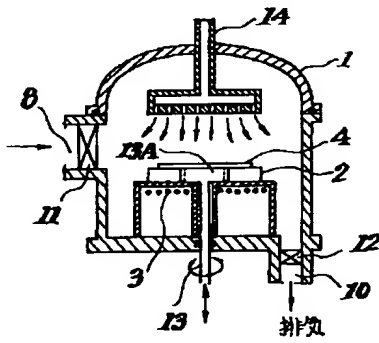
【図1】



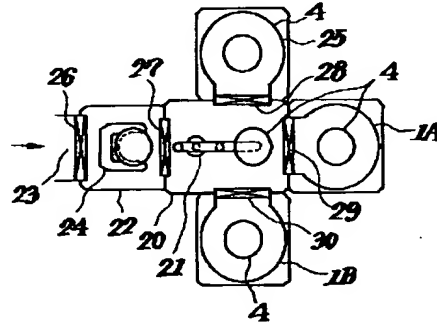
【図2】



【図3】



【図4】



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2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the single-wafer-processing membrane formation method and equipment which are used for semiconductor manufacture.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Drawing 2 is drawing of longitudinal section for explanation showing the 1st-example composition of the conventional method and equipment. It is the nozzle for reactant gas which set the susceptor which installed 1 in the chamber and installed 2 in the chamber 1, the wafer which 4 was carried in from the wafer entrance 8 and laid on the susceptor 2, and 11 to the gate valve in drawing 2, set 14 in the chamber 1, and has been arranged near the gate valve 11 of the wafer entrance 8.

[0003] The inactive gas nozzle by which an exhaust port and 12 were prepared for locus Mabe by whom a gate valve and 15 were formed in the quartz board of chamber 1 base, and 16 was formed for 10 inside the quartz board 15, the lamp with which 17 heats the wafer 4 on a susceptor 2 through the quartz board 15 of chamber 1 base, the cold blast passage where 18 cools this lamp 17, and 19 are the quartz bell jars installed inside the quartz aperture 6 of the chamber 1 upper surface.

[0004] Exhausting from an exhaust port 10 and passing inert gas from the inactive gas nozzle 16 carrying in a wafer 4 from the wafer entrance 8, transferring on a susceptor 2, and introducing reactant gas from the nozzle 14 for reactant gas, this 1st conventional example heats a wafer 4 with lamps 5 and 17, and is forming membranes on a wafer 4.

[0005] Drawing 3 is drawing of longitudinal section for explanation showing the 2nd-example composition, the conventional method and equipment. This 2nd conventional example carries in a wafer 4 from the wafer entrance 8, is made to upper-\*\* installation section 13A of rotation / vertical mechanism 13, transfers a wafer 4 to this installation section 13A, and transfers a wafer 4 on a susceptor 2 by lower-\*\*(ing) this. Introducing reactant gas from the nozzle 14 for reactant gas of the upper part in a chamber 1, and exhausting from an exhaust port 10, a wafer 4 is heated at a heater 3 and membranes are formed on a wafer 4.

[0006] Drawing 4 is the transection plan for explanation showing the 3rd-example composition of the conventional method and equipment. drawing 4 -- setting -- 1A and 1B -- for a wafer transfer machine and 22, as for a cassette entrance and 24, a cassette room and 23 are [ the 1st, the 2nd chamber, and 20 / a wafer transfer room and 21 / a cassette and 25 ] preheating chambers Around the wafer transfer room 20, the 1st, the 2nd chamber 1A and 1B, the cassette room 22, and the preheating chamber 25 are arranged. 26-30 are gate valves.

[0007] From the cassette entrance 23, carry in this 3rd conventional example in the preheating chamber 25, and it carries out preheating of the wafer 4 picked out from the cassette 24 carried in in the cassette room 22 by the wafer transfer machine 21 in the wafer transfer room 20. Membranes are formed on the wafer 4 which carried in this wafer 4 by which preheating was carried out in 1st chamber 1A, transferred on the susceptor 2 like the above 1st and the 2nd conventional example, and was transferred on the



susceptor 2.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, if it is in the above-mentioned 1st conventional example, since the quartz aperture 6 which lets the heat from a lamp 5 pass becomes dirty gradually by reactant gas and the heating effect falls, the technical problem that it must sometimes wash occurs.

[0009] When heating a wafer 4 at a heater 3 after transferring a wafer 4 on the susceptor 2 in a chamber 1 if it is in the above-mentioned 2nd conventional example, the technical problem that much time is required occurs until the temperature of a wafer 4 reaches membrane formation temperature.

[0010] Moreover, if it is in the above-mentioned 3rd conventional example, since the preheating chamber 25 is needed independently, even if it heats a wafer 4 beforehand, while transferring into 1st chamber 1A equipment's not only becoming large-sized, but, wafer temperature falls, and the technical problem that a throughput can seldom be improved occurs.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order that this invention method may solve the above-mentioned technical problem, as shown in drawing 1, a susceptor 2 is installed in a chamber 1. In the single-wafer-processing membrane formation method which forms the source 3 of heating under this susceptor 2, heats the wafer 4 laid on the susceptor 2 by this source 3 of heating in low voltage reactant gas atmosphere through a susceptor 2, and forms membranes on a wafer 4 After transferring a wafer 4 on the susceptor 2 in a chamber 1, a wafer 4 is heated through the quartz aperture 6 of the chamber 1 upper surface before a membrane formation start with the lamp 5 of the chamber 1 upper part, and it is characterized by after membrane formation intercepting heating with a lamp 5 with a shutter 7.

[0012] In order that this invention equipment may solve the same technical problem, as shown in drawing 1, a susceptor 2 is installed in a chamber 1. In the single-wafer-processing membrane formation equipment which forms the source 3 of heating under this susceptor 2, heats the wafer 4 laid on the susceptor 2 by this source 3 of heating in low voltage reactant gas atmosphere through a susceptor 2, and forms membranes on a wafer 4 The lamp 5 which heats a wafer 4 is installed in the upper part of the quartz aperture 6 of the chamber 1 upper surface, and it comes to prepare between this lamp 5 and the quartz aperture 6 possible [ opening and closing of the shutter 7 which intercepts heating with a lamp 5 ].

[0013]

[For \*\* ] After transferring a wafer 4 on the susceptor 2 in a chamber 1, a wafer 4 is heated through a susceptor 2 before a membrane formation start by the source 3 of heating at the same time it is heated through the quartz aperture 6 of the chamber 1 upper surface with a lamp 5. Therefore, time until a wafer 4 reaches membrane formation temperature will be shortened.

[0014] Closing a shutter 7, intercepting heating with a lamp 5, and circulating reactant gas in a chamber 1 in this state, when the temperature of a wafer 4 reaches membrane formation temperature, a wafer 4 will be heated by the source 3 of heating, and membranes will be formed on a wafer 4.

[0015] That is, since after membrane formation intercepts heating of the wafer 4 with a lamp 5 with a shutter 7 and does not perform heating according to a lamp 5 in under membrane formation, it can mitigate that the quartz aperture 6 becomes dirty by reactant gas, and its repeatability of wafer heating will improve.

[0016]

[Example] Drawing 1 is drawing of longitudinal section for explanation showing the composition of this invention method and one example of equipment. It is the gas introduction pipe which the susceptor which installed 1 in the chamber and installed 2 in the chamber 1, the wafer which 4 was carried in from the wafer entrance 8 and laid on the susceptor 2, and 11 countered the gate valve in drawing 1, and 9 countered the both-sides side of a chamber 1, and was penetrated and fixed.

[0017] The heater at which an exhaust port and 12 were prepared in the gate valve, and 3 was prepared for 10 in the lower part section of a susceptor 2, and 13 are rotation / vertical mechanisms which rotate a susceptor 2, or put a wafer 4 on installation section 13A, and move up and down. 5 is the lamp installed in the upper part of the quartz aperture 6 of the chamber 1 upper surface, and heats a wafer 4 through the

quartz aperture 6. 7 is a lamp 5 and the shutter formed possible [ opening and closing ] between the quartz apertures 6, after it transfers a wafer 4 on a susceptor 2, moves to a left to the position shown by the imaginary line of drawing 1 before a membrane formation start, and considers as the shutter open, and after membrane formation moves to the method of the right to the position shown as the solid line of drawing 1 , and let it be shutter close.

[0018] In this example of the above-mentioned composition, carry in a wafer 4 from the wafer entrance 8, installation section 13A of rotation / vertical mechanism 13 is made to upper-\*\*, a wafer 4 is transferred to this installation section 13A, and a wafer 4 is transferred on a susceptor 2 by lower-\*\*(ing) this. After transferring a wafer 4 on a susceptor 2, before a membrane formation start, a wafer 4 is in a shutter open state (a shutter 7 is in the position shown by the imaginary line of drawing 1 ), and it is heated through a susceptor 2 also at a heater 3 at the same time it is heated through the quartz aperture 6 of the chamber 1 upper surface with a lamp 5. Therefore, time until a wafer 4 reaches membrane formation temperature will be shortened.

[0019] When the temperature of a wafer 4 reaches membrane formation temperature, it moves to the method of the right to the position which shows a shutter 7 as a solid line, it is made a shutter closed state, and heating with a lamp 5 is intercepted, and introducing reactant gas in a chamber 1 in this state from the gas introduction pipes 9 and 9 of the both-sides side of a chamber 1, and making it exhaust from an exhaust port 10, a wafer 4 will be heated at a heater 3 and membranes will be formed on a

[0020] That is, since after membrane formation intercepts heating of the wafer 4 with a lamp 5 with a shutter 7 and does not perform heating according to a lamp 5 in under membrane formation, it can mitigate that the quartz aperture 6 becomes dirty by reactant gas, and its repeatability of wafer heating will improve.

[0021] Since the dirt of the quartz aperture 6 by reactant gas can be sharply mitigated by circulating cooling water to this and cooling the quartz aperture 6 to it while intercepting heating with a lamp 5 with the shutter 7 of this example, it is much more desirable. Moreover, although opening and closing of a shutter 7 may be performed by making it move to a longitudinal direction like this example, it is good also as composition which can open and close the aperture prepared in the shutter board, and is not limited to an example.

[0022]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, according to this invention, after transferring a wafer 4 on a susceptor 2, since heating with a lamp 5 is not performed, it can mitigate that the quartz aperture 6 becomes dirty by reactant gas, and it not only can shorten the heating time of a wafer 4 by heating also with a lamp 5, but can improve the repeatability of wafer heating during membrane formation, to a membrane formation start.

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[Translation done.]